

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

There can be no question that our chances of success in the present campaign are greater than they have ever been since the close of the war, in fact it is about the first time that we really have had even the ghost of a chance.

In 1868, though our candidate was one of the ablest statesmen and one of the purest men of any age, Horatio Seymour, yet the overwhelming popularity of General Grant at that time could not be successfully overcome by any opposition. He was the idol of the Northern people, and all the elements of success coalesced upon him that his election was a foregone conclusion. The battle really was lost before the fight began. When we accepted Horatio Greeley as our candidate in 1872, we accepted at the same time inevitable defeat. It could not be otherwise in the nature of things. While we cordially admitted the goodness of heart and the massive intellect of the foremost journalist of the age, yet his whole career had been one of violent antagonism to the principles of our party. It was asking too much of the Democratic element of the North to recognize as their leader one of the founders of the Republican party and the high priest of a protective tariff. And so the election was permitted to go by default. With the South the case was somewhat different. Our object was to convince the North that we were honestly ready and willing to re-enter the Union and therein to lay the foundation for success in this campaign.

But there will be no default in the present campaign. Our leaders are the exponents of the old time doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. They represent the true Democratic-Conservative policy of the country, and the issue is distinctly and sharply made between radicalism on one side and conservatism on the other, between a return to honesty and purity in administering the government, and the continuance of the present system of fraud and corruption. Who can doubt the result with such an issue and under such leaders as we now have? We cannot fail if we are true to ourselves and to the glorious cause for which we are contending. With concert of action, with unceasing work and a determination never to relax exertion until the election is over, our triumph will be the greatest in our history, and we then meet on a point with truth and exultant pride to that national motto which has been for so many years obscured by tyranny and oppression, *E Pluribus Unum*, for we will then be a re-united, a united people, one and indivisible, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is not the prize worth the labor necessary to attain it, and did ever a people have such incentives to exertion as we have, both in our State and national elections? Our standard bearer has struck the key note of the campaign. It is to be aggressive, to ask no favors, to shrink from no responsibilities. "Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just," and if ever people had justice on their side we certainly have it now. We have but to do our duty and all will be well.

We cannot believe that our people will be found unequal to the exigencies of the occasion, or unwilling to discharge the duties they impose.

SETTLE AND THE KIRKE WAR.

HEAR WITH HOLDEN, JR.,
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, August 17th, 1876.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, sustained by his Associate Justices, has decided that I have a right to produce before him a state of insurrection, and to arrest and hold all suspected persons in such counties. This I have done.

But the District Judge, Brooks, relying on the fourteenth amendment and the acts of Congress of 1867, page 285, chapter 28, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding the officer Kirke to produce before him the bodies of certain prisoners detained by my order.

I deny his right thus to interfere with the local laws in such cases. I hold these persons under our State laws, and under the decision of our Supreme Court Judges who have jurisdiction of the whole matter, and it is not known to Judge Brooks in what manner or by what tribunal the prisoners will be examined and tried.

The officer will be directed to reply to the writ that he holds the prisoners under my order, and that he refuses to obey the writ. If the marshal shall then call on the *posse comitatus* there may be conflict, but if he should call first on the Federal troops, he will be for you to say whether the troops should be used to take prisoners out of my hands.

It is my purpose to detain the prisoners, unless the Federal troops shall be for you to say whether the troops should be used to take prisoners out of my hands.

An early answer is respectfully requested.

W. W. HOLDEN, Jr.,
Governor.

True copy:
[SEAL] J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

HEAR WITH PEABODY SAID.

At the conclusion of his opinion in the case *ex parte* Kerr and others, page 820, vol. 64, North Carolina Reports, Chief Justice Pearson says: "It is gratifying to be able to say that the other justices have been in unreserved conference with me, and that all concur in these *Habeas Corpus* proceedings."

WHO WERE JUSTICES.

[From N. C. Reports, Vol. 64, Page 111.]
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Richmond M. Pearson, Chief Justice,
Edwin G. Reade,
William B. Rodman,
Robert P. Dick,
THOMAS SETTLE.

Among the many political speculations concerning future events now afloat in Washington is the one that predicts that "Horatio Seymour" will be renominated for Governor, and that he will accept the nomination. If he does the Democrats count undoubtedly upon carrying New York in November.

HOW TO HAVE MONEY!

The second article of the Constitution relates directly to the Legislature and is affected by only two of the amendments, as the others that concern it serve only to strike out dead matter about elections already past and gone—that is to say those that occurred in 1870.

The first change requires the Legislature to meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January, next after the election, instead of the third Monday in November as heretofore. The reasons for this are obvious to any one familiar with the course of Legislative bodies whose sessions cover the Christmas holidays and New Year following. Both business and pleasure make almost every man desire to be at home from Christmas to New Year. So generally is this true that with the increased facilities for travel, offered by the many railroads in operation, the public service has suffered. If the amendments be ratified the members of the Legislature will be able to remain at home during the busy time before and after New Year and then with minds free from care about private matters can go to Raleigh and attend to public affairs. The amendment plainly tends to the prompt and intelligent and economical dispatch of public business.

The other change in the second article relates to the per diem and mileage of members of the Legislature. It fixes the pay of members at four dollars a day and ten cents per mile of travel by the nearest route, but members cannot draw pay for longer than sixty days for a special session. The ordinance proposing the amendment was adopted by a vote of 83 yeas to 27 nays. No Democrat voted against it, while 27 Radicals opposed it—precisely as many as favored it.

It will be well to consider for a moment how much money this single amendment will save the State.

The Legislature of 1868-69 cost in per diem \$176,120.
Special session of 1868-69 cost in per diem \$65,000.
The Legislature of 1869-70 cost in per diem \$159,460.
The Legislature of 1870-71 cost in per diem \$97,750.
The Legislature of 1871-72 cost in per diem \$63,750.
The Legislature of 1872-73 cost in per diem \$68,000.
The Legislature of 1873-74 cost in per diem \$61,200.
The Legislature of 1874-75 cost in per diem \$85,000.

If the amendments be ratified no regular session of the Legislature can hereafter cost more than \$41,000, and no special session can cost more than \$14,000, for per diem for its members. This is certainly a good start. The saving in this one amendment alone in one single year, compared with the average cost of Legislatures since the adoption of the Constitution, will very nearly, if not quite, pay the cost of the convention twice over. The average cost of regular sessions of the Legislature since the imposition of the Canby Constitution has been over \$101,000 for per diem alone for each session; but if the amendments be ratified that cost cannot possibly be more than \$41,000. In other words, the money saved by this change, that is to say over \$60,000, for the first session alone, will pay for the entire second session and half of the third session after the ratification of the amendments. Is this money worth saving to our impoverished people? We think so and we believe they think so too. The only special session of the Legislature that has been held since 1868 lasted 55 days and cost \$65,000 in per diem to its members. If the amendments be ratified no special session can ever cost more than \$14,000 in per diem.

Is all this money worth saving, we again ask, to our people, who, let them say as hard as they may, still find it almost, and many of them altogether impossible, to make enough to feed and clothe their wives and little ones and pay taxes?

By all means then let the amendments be ratified.

SENATOR MERRIMON.

On Tuesday last in the United States Senate, Judge MERRIMON made a speech about the corruption of the party in power, that stirred things up generally on the Radical side. It brought Sherman to his feet and Morton "vehemently" to his crutches, but neither took anything by his motion. Logan too, made a pass at him, but in vain. An obscure Senator named WINDOM, from Minnesota the Congressional Record says, tried his hand, but it was no use.

Judging from the brief report in the *publicist*, and from the result of the speech, Senator MERRIMON, his speech must have produced about the same effect in the proxy Senate, that the explosion of a bomb shell would in a sleeping camp. Good for Senator MERRIMON!

HISTORY OF RANDOLPH COUNTY.

BY DR. CRAVEN.

Dr. Craven at the request of the Commissioners of Randolph county has consented to write its history and we are glad to hear it for we know the work will be well done. To facilitate his labors he wants to know immediately where the first settlements were made, by whom and when; and where the first churches were built; the first mills, and all similar matters of interest. He also wants files of the Southern Citizen and any other means of information. We shall confidently expect a good full history and an exceedingly interesting one too.

There has been some talk about nominating Carl Schurz as the Republican candidate for Congress in the first district of Missouri. Thereupon the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the leading Republican paper of the State, exclaims that Mr. Schurz "must do penance for recent shortcomings before he can hope to be honored again with a position of trust to the Republican party."

In the editor of the *Democrat* preparing to run for Congress? He is now "doing penance for recent shortcomings" in the Missouri penitentiary!

LO, THE POOR INDIAN—HOW IN THIS TRUTH?

It has been the boast of the Republican party since its organization, that it was not only the party of grand moral ideas, that it not only desired the greatest good to the greatest number, but that it literally overflowed with the milk of human kindness and Christian sympathy for all unranked, more particularly for those who were apparently oppressed and trodden down. Now the practice of this virtue would be highly commendable if it were added that other one of equal importance, sincerity, and if also there were no distinctions drawn, and no differences made between different peoples. A kindly, generous feeling toward fellow men, and a tangible expression of that feeling in a way that may be felt, is worthy of all praise, and gives one a better opinion of human nature, but to be sincere it should be universal and not distributed for the benefit of the few to the great injustice of the many. Let us see if there is not a slight difference between the professions of the Radical party and their general practice in this, the proudest feather, as they claim, in their political cap.

No one who reads history will fail to admit that the Indians of the North American continent have been more cruelly treated by the whites than any people in the world. They were the original owners of the soil, and from the advent of the "May Flower" with the Pilgrim Fathers, who we are told emigrated to this country so that they might worship God in peace, until the present time, a system of fraud and deception, of robbery and murder have been unceasingly practiced upon them. Admit that they were and still are savages, and such as are left of them are cruel and treacherous, yet surely they were entitled to some consideration, some little protection of property and of life from the best government in the world, so-called. Have they ever had an approximation even of scant justice done them, much less generous treatment? Treaties have been made with them time and again, and made to be broken; they have been driven foot by foot towards the setting sun, and their lands wrested from them by the insatiable greediness of the whites. Cruel on all sides, subjected to most cruel treatment, not only by individuals but by that government to which they looked in vain for protection, is it any wonder that the fierce passions of their savage natures should break through all restraints and urge them to deeds of violence at which humanity shudders?

We are far from attempting to excuse the atrocities of the Indians, we only say that the civilized and Christian whites should have set them a better example. If this had been done, had they received proper treatment from our people and government we would not now be compelled to mourn the fate of the gallant Custer and his men.

Now we are curious to know why it is that the Radical party, with its professed sympathy for suffering humanity, has never yet been able to discover any wrong done to the poor Indian, nor has it ever, as far as we have been able to ascertain, given them even a kind word. Can it be on account of their color, that they approximate too closely to the white and are we to understand that the talismanic key which will open all the floodgates of radical sympathy and radical affection must always be dyed in the wool? The Indians presented a fine opportunity for the display of that philanthropy which the Radical party so falsely arrogates to itself. An unfortunate people, driven from pillar to post, cheated at every turn, robbed and murdered, appeals to the generous sympathies of human nature, of radical human nature particularly, for it is their boast that they alone possess a superfluity of that article and are on the look-out continually for fit objects upon which to expend it, but appeals in vain. The poor Indian happens not to be a negro, consequently he is neither a man nor a brother. It matters not that he was born free and the other a slave, so much the worse for him, he would have fared better had he been a bondman; it matters not that he was lord of the soil and gave names to populous States and mighty rivers, he could never be made a voter, and that was enough to seal forever the fountains of radical sympathy. Their bowels yearn only towards the negro, him in the exuberance of their affection they elevate to high position and thus attempt to make the base the apex of the pyramid!

When the white man emigrated to this country we found the Indian here free as the wind that whistled through the forest which he called his own, the negro was brought here a slave and the slave remained for a century. The one has been driven from the lands he occupied and the flat has been made for his utter extermination, and not one word of sympathy is breathed by radical press or radical orators; the other is elevated to a position that a few years since the wildest imagination had never conceived. Radical affection bubbled up for the slave, who happened to be black, but had never a throb for the free, who was unfortunately red—the one could be made a voter, the other could not. A wonderful exhibition truly of the difference between radical profession, and radical practice, as Bill Ay would say, so wonderful indeed that it "passes all understanding."

Attention is called to the letter of a member of the Convention of 1865-66 protesting against the reflection upon the minority of that body contained in the open letter to Judge Settle that appeared in these columns a few days ago.

We speak from knowledge, when we say that while the fact, that no reply was made, created a last impression, the writer of that letter was conscious of no purpose to reflect upon the courage or the patriotism of the minority of the Convention, nor was he aware that his language was capable of being so construed until his attention was called to it by the letter published elsewhere. If the language used conveyed such a reflection, it conveyed more than was intended.

Grant is doing Bristow's reform work as fast as he can. Wherever he appears he reforms by his example. The exposure of Baskin, Harrington and other pets will never be forgotten. Hayes indorses the administration.

WHAT A GOVERNMENT.

"When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profligate secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends, by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an Ambassador to England secured for a dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; a demonstration is complete, that the first step in Reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or parties we get no change of measures and no real Reform."

And so say we all!

IN A NUTSHELL.

The Mobile Register says: The military divisions of the South have been consolidated so that the gallant banditti general, Phil Sheridan, commands the Southern States. General Terry is sent with a column of 1,500 troops, and General Crook with 1,700, to fight 5,000 of the most warlike Indians on the continent, Texas, and 3,500 in other Southern States. Against the number are two colored regiments, whose lives are so precious for Indian warfare. During the stormy Convention of revolvers, bowie knives and Republicans in Louisiana last week, word was sent from Washington that if Warmoth was nominated for Governor the government would not furnish troops to conduct the campaign with bullets. Marshal Puckard was nominated for Governor. This chivalrous member of the Grant gang has said: "We don't want any white troops in Louisiana. They affiliate with the people too soon, and we can't use them. We want the colored regiments to intimidate the niggers and prevent them from joining Democratic organizations."

The New York *Express* prints the following as the platform upon which Mr. Hayes is asking the people to elect him as a reformer: The New York custom-house frauds. Usurpation in Louisiana. The Credit Mobilier iniquity. The Freedman's Savings Bank swindle. The navy yard frauds. The secret service swindle. The Black Friday operations. The postoffice straw bids. The San Domingo swindle. The Belknap post-tradership. The "Boss" Shepherd villainies. The safe robbery conspiracy. The Indian robberies. The Emancipation swindle. The Venezuelan conspiracy. Attorney General Williams' landaulet. Belknap's soldiers' gravestones. The Babcock revelations. The Bristow and Jewell removals. The Robeson irregularities. The removal of Henderson and Dyer of the San Domingo swindle. The removal of Yaryan and Pratt of Washington.

—and the expenditure of \$35,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1874-75, more than is found to be necessary in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

What can Governor Brogden be waiting for? Why does he not fill the vacancy of the Supreme Court Bench and why does he not put some one in Colonel Pool's place as Superintendent of Public Instruction? Can it be possible that he is waiting for Kirke and Bergen, and if so, what will be the result? Will Kirke take Settle's place and Bergen take Pool's or the contrary quite the reverse? Settle has been provided for and Holden has been provided for, and McDandsey, who was to "lose" Governor Graham, has been nominated for Congress. Why then not provide for Kirke and Bergen, and thus "vindicate" all the prominent actors in the great war carried on by the Radical party against the people of North Carolina in 1870?

We invite the special attention of all our readers this morning to the delightful communication bearing the appropriate title of "Salmagundi." It scarcely needs the well known initials "T. B. K." to suggest its distinguished author. The admirable political lesson it contains is rendered even more effective by the charming manner in which it is enforced—a manner that is peculiarly the property of our good friend Mr. Kingsbury. We sincerely trust he will again oblige us and soon.

On the 3rd of August, 1876, Gov. Holden wrote to Col. Kirke "I should like to have the names of officers in your regiment who will be suitable to compose a part of the Military Court. The pending election and the necessity of some of the officers to be absent on duty have prevented the meeting of the Court as early as I wished. It will meet one day next week. It is important to have all the evidence that can be procured. The following officers besides those of your regiment will compose the Court: Major General W. D. Jones, Brigadier General C. A. Morris, Brigadier General W. B. Albright, Col. H. M. Ray, Major J. W. Harden, Capt. Robert Hancock and another officer, probably from Alamance. There will be six to seven members of your Regiment, and the Court will consist of thirteen."

And Settle and the rest of the Radicals "substantially sustained" Holden in his purpose to try citizens of North Carolina by a Court Martial! And that too in time of profound peace, for there was no war in North Carolina save that Holden and Kirke made with the consent of Settle and the other Radical Judges.

"KEEPS A KILLING ON 'EM." Grant is doing Bristow's reform work as fast as he can. Wherever he appears he reforms by his example. The exposure of Baskin, Harrington and other pets will never be forgotten. Hayes indorses the administration.

GRANT'S CABINET IN WORKING ORDER.

The Boston Post says, and says truly too:

It has been the custom, under the present Administration, to run the Cabinet as a political machine during each campaign, allowing it, in compensation, to be run for private emolument during the dull season. Four years ago the Attorney General was stirring up strife by his secret agents in the South and fabricating false reports of disturbances. The Postmaster General had some of these agents in the pay of his department, and also stumping the North. The Secretary of the Navy was spending the people's money by the million in hiring voters wherever there was a navy yard. The Secretary of War was directing the movements of troops for the coercion of voters in the South, and drawing his personal subsidies from post traders. In the Treasury Department, the system of whiskey frauds was conceived for the purpose of providing funds for the campaign. The several Secretaries, with the exception of Mr. Fish, were also sent out to stump their States. This year the campaign with the Cabinet takes on a yet more remarkable and offensive form. For the first time a Cabinet officer is chosen to conduct the canvass for the Administration candidate; and under his direction as manager the body of constitutional advisers of the President is thoroughly reorganized by the retirement of every man who has identified himself in any way with the better sort of Republicanism and the substitution of o-hers who will work unscrupulously and heartily for the continuance of the rule of Grantism through the election of Hayes.

The Cabinet may now be said to be in fair working order, since Judge T. T. seems inclined to remain quiet. But the remarkable feature of the changes which have resulted in this arrangement is that from the beginning Grant has turned out the honest men, and those whom he has retained in the greatest favor have, with one or two exceptions, been disgraced. In all there have been twenty-five Cabinet ministers during Grant's term. He began by dismissing Secretary Corcoran for practicing a two rigid virtue in the matter of political assistance. In his place the President appointed DeLoach and stuck to him; but how DeLoach went on is quite fresh in memory. Chandler is unlikely to steal, but he brings other scandals equal to that of DeLoach with him. Robeson, who succeeded Borie, is another favorite, and he is on the verge of impeachment. Williams of landaulet notoriety was another, and Grant nominated him for Chief Justice. Belknap was so loved that Grant was willing to almost make himself accomplice after the fact by accepting his hasty resignation. Cameron succeeds for the campaign. Bristow and Jewell are turned out. Now, then, after so many changes, the Administration is ready for the campaign with a reconstructed Cabinet. The party proclaims the President to be worthy of the gratitude of the American people for his service in time of peace; Grant replies that he shall make Hayes's success a personal matter; Chandler is elected manager of the campaign; reformers are driven out of the Cabinet and the whiskey ring let in again; and the question may be asked with some pertinence, especially in this section, whether it could have been much worse if Blaine had been nominated at Cincinnati.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The work of repair has been made complete, and the grounds and buildings of the University have been put in the best condition. The grounds especially have lost their unkempt and wilderness look, and would gratify the pride of Mr. Paxton, to whom they owe their beautiful adornment, could he see them now. The stately oaks owe nothing but to the hand of nature and the development of time.

The exercises of the University normally opened on Friday. But none of the students of the last session made their appearance until Saturday afternoon. It is believed that with few exceptions all of these will return. About twenty-five new applicants for admission were on the ground. These were independent of those who had been admitted to the University and it is estimated that there will be from fifty to seventy-five new students, making the whole number for the session from 125 to 140. This is exceedingly encouraging, and has inspired the faculty with the most hopeful feeling.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Hon Kemp P. Battle, was in his place, and has entered upon his duties with perfect *aplomb*, and with full return to them. He felt more than ever in his mind his position as President of the faculty which he preside over a meeting of the faculty which we attended, how much more appropriate was his selection to the Presidency than that of a stranger to the University. There is between him and his faculty a mutuality of sympathy and interest which secures cordial co-operation in their great purpose, and will bring about that success which only he can have permanently attained under an alien rule.

THE FACULTY.

It is a happy blending of the maturity of experience and the energies of youthful power, Dr. Charles Phillips and J. de Berniere Hooper, representing the one element, Mr. Mangum partaking somewhat of their gravity and the other of their buoyancy. The ardent energies of Reed, Winston and Graves. We feel perfectly assured of the success of the University with such a corps, where all are learned, all are true and all are devoted. Now is wanting to insure prosperity but the lightening of the financial burden which presses upon every other interest.

AS WE REMARKED, THE VILLAGE.

As we have remarked, the village, as Chapel Hill is still familiarly called, shows the happy influences of the revival of the University. A general repair of the village has been made. All fences have been repaired and painted, houses remodelled and repaired, shrubbery carefully tended and trees trimmed, and a general despoiling of the village has been made. The eye is as it is grateful to nobler senses. The houses of the Professors are all renovated and the vandal marks of Patrick and Brewer and the other carpet bag usurpers entirely effaced.

A Beneficial "Monopoly."

We print the following statement, which we take from the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, in relation to the Western Union Telegraph Company, as an act of simple justice to that corporation:

The Western Union Telegraph Company came into possession of all the telegraph lines and business plants of the Southern States on the first of July, 1866. At that time the tolls on a message between New York and New Orleans were \$3.25. Twice during this period the rates were reduced. The rates have been established throughout some portion of the South, in both instances reaching New Orleans. In neither case, however, were the rates reduced by more than one-half. Both these competing companies have fallen into the hands of the Western Union, the Southern and Atlantic having succeeded in few days ago.

It is noteworthy that the Western Union Company signified their restoration to the monopoly of the telegraphic lines and business plants of the Southern States by a further reduction of rates between the principal cities of the South, and some of those of the North. The rate between New Orleans and New York, Boston and Philadelphia, was \$3.25 ten years ago, is now made \$1.50. This is the day rate on messages requiring immediate transmission. The rate for messages transmitted by night, or by day, is reduced to but 75 cents. So that during this period of ten years the Western Union Company has reduced the rate on ordinary messages more than half, and has established a new record in the rates for which between the principal cities of the South are less than one-fourth the day rate ten years ago. But they have done more than this. They have been constantly extending their lines to new places, and increasing the wires between the principal cities, so that the telegraphic facilities throughout the South are fully double what they were ten years ago. The rates of fare and freight on railways during the same time have undergone no material change. While it is true that the Western Union Company evinces a disinclination to monopolize telegraphic business, they have exhibited a consideration for the public interests in respect to both facilities and charges quite beyond anything that has been

shown by any other corporation in the country during the same time.

What is said in regard to reductions in other places is equally true of Wilmington. The old rate was \$1.90 for 10 words, which was reduced from time to time until the present rate of \$1.00 was reached. At first there was no half rate or night telegram system: a night telegram to New York is now sent for 50 cents.

Between	Old rate.	Pr'st rate.
Augusta, Ga., and New York	\$2.50	\$1.00
Between Charleston, S. C., and New York	2.00	1.00
Between Savannah, Ga., and New York	2.80	1.00
Between Columbia, S. C., and New York	1.00	1.00
Between Wilmington, N. C., and New York	1.90	1.00

For the Journal.

"The Color Line."
Mr. Editor: I have noticed in your paper a report from Brunswick, in which it is stated that the color line is established in that county, and that the coming campaign is to be conducted on that basis. I beg leave to say a few words in relation thereto, applicable not only to Brunswick, but to other counties also.

With great respect, I am,
your obedient servant,
B. H. BRISTOW.

CHAPLAIN HILL.

The Editor of the Hillsboro Recorder spent last Saturday at Chapel Hill and gives the following pleasant and readable account of matters and things at that venerable seat of learning:

It is about eighteen months since our last visit, and the contrast between now and then is of the most striking and agreeable kind. The old building that then overcast its fortunes has passed away, and the bright sunlight of hope, if not prosperity, shines upon it, finding visible expression in the new and improved buildings, and newly repaired and painted houses and fences, its well tended shrubbery, its clean and well kept streets indicate a hope and a purpose—something to work for.

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We print the following statement, which we take from the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, in relation to the Western Union Telegraph Company, as an act of simple justice to that corporation:

The Western Union Telegraph Company came into possession of all the telegraph lines and business plants of the Southern States on the first of July, 1866. At that time the tolls on a message between New York and New Orleans were \$3.25. Twice during this period the rates were reduced. The rates have been established throughout some portion of the South, in both instances reaching New Orleans. In neither case, however, were the rates reduced by more than one-half. Both these competing companies have fallen into the hands of the Western Union, the Southern and Atlantic having succeeded in few days ago.

It is noteworthy that the Western Union Company signified their restoration to the monopoly of the telegraphic lines and business plants of the Southern States by a further reduction of rates between the principal cities of the South, and some of those of the North. The rate between New Orleans and New York, Boston and Philadelphia, was \$3.25 ten years ago, is now made \$1.50. This is the day rate on messages requiring immediate transmission. The rate for messages transmitted by night, or by day, is reduced to but 75 cents. So that during this period of ten years the Western Union Company has reduced the rate on ordinary messages more than half, and has established a new record in the rates for which between the principal cities of the South are less than one-fourth the day rate ten years ago. But they have done more than this. They have been constantly extending their lines to new places, and increasing the wires between the principal cities, so that the telegraphic facilities throughout the South are fully double what they were ten years ago. The rates of fare and freight on railways during the same time have undergone no material change. While it is true that the Western Union Company evinces a disinclination to monopolize telegraphic business, they have exhibited a consideration for the public interests in respect to both facilities and charges quite beyond anything that has been

VEGETINE.

Purifies the Blood, Renews and Invigorates the Whole System. Its Medical Properties are ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected herbs, roots and leaves, so strongly concentrated that it will effectually cleanse the system from all impurities, such as Scrophulous Humors, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrhs, Cancer, Eczema, Erysipelas, Pimples, Bores, Ulcers, Syphilis, etc., and all diseases that arise from impure blood, such as Indigestion, Chronic Headache, Neuralgia, Constipation and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectively cured through the blood.

For Users and Kruptive diseases of the skin, Pustules, Pimples, Bores, Ulcers, etc., Vegetine is the only remedy that will effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal irritation and uterine diseases, General Debility, etc., Vegetine is the only remedy that will effect a permanent cure.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Nervousness and General Prostration of the system, Vegetine is the only remedy that will effect a permanent cure.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine in all the above diseases, and in all the other diseases mentioned, are so well known, that we need not say more.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

What is VEGETINE?—It is a compound of the most powerful and healthful ingredients of Nature's bounty. It is perfectly harmless from its vegetable origin, and it is a powerful and strengthening tonic. It acts directly upon the blood, and it gives you good health, and it gives you a good complexion, and it gives you a good appetite, and it gives you a good sleep, and it gives you a good life. It is a soothing remedy for our children, and it is a relief and cure for thousands. It is very pleasant to take, and it is very effective in all diseases originating from impure blood. Try it, and you will see the difference. It is a good thing to have in your house, and it is a good thing to have in your pocket. It is a good thing to have in your medicine chest, and it is a good thing to have in your first aid kit. It is a good thing to have in your travel kit, and it is a good thing to have in your emergency kit. It is a good thing to have in your home, and it is a good thing to have in your office. It is a good thing to have in your car, and it is a good thing to have in your boat. It is a good thing to have in your pocket, and it is a good thing to have in your purse. It is a good thing to have in your bag, and it is a good thing to have in your trunk. It is a good thing to have in your suitcase, and it is a good thing to have in your valise. It is a good thing to have in your wardrobe, and it is a good thing to have in your closet. It is a good thing to have in your room, and it is a good thing to have in your study. It is a good thing to have in your library, and it is a good thing to have in your office. It is a good thing to have in your parlor, and it is a good thing to have in your dining room. It is a good thing to have in your kitchen, and it is a good thing to have in your bathroom. It is a good thing to have in your bedroom, and it is a good thing to have in your nursery. It is a good thing to have in your study, and it is a good thing to have in your office. It is a good thing to have in your parlor, and it is a good thing to have